

COL. J. S. FAIR



Col. J. S. Fair, assistant to the acting quartermaster general of the army, has perfected plans whereby several thousand acres of land near United States army camps will be turned into war gardens. Some 5,000 "conscientious objectors" and German prisoners will be used in cultivating the land. The movement was inaugurated by the starting of a 400-acre garden at Camp Dix with the co-operation of the national war garden commission.

U. S. GUNS AID FRENCH

Yanks Help Beat the Foe at Montdidier Battle.

Americans Get Into Great Battle on the Left Wing—Hun Raiders Routed.

With the American Army in Picardy, June 13.—American artillery aided the French in their counter-attack against the Germans southwest and south of Montdidier by directing a harassing fire against the enemy. Otherwise the Americans troops have not been engaged in the present battle.

The Americans in the sector west of Montdidier, however, are ready to assist in the fighting at the first opportunity.

The Germans made two minor raids against the American lines at Cantigny at night and were repulsed each time. One raiding party which numbered 40 was routed by the revolver fire of the Americans.

On the right of the American sector German aviators have been busy. One enemy flying machine bearing a French insignia as a disguise flew over the American line at a height of 500 yards and attacked with bombs and machine gun fire American soldiers on the march. The Americans took to cover, and there were no casualties. Reports that the Germans have been using French signs on their airplanes have been numerous during the last fortnight.

For gallantry in various actions on the Toul front 92 American soldiers were decorated with the French war cross. Copies of the citations and medals were presented by a French general, while each soldier was congratulated by the American general commanding the sector.

WILSON EXPLAINS ATTITUDE

President in Reply to Senator Borah Defines His "Open Diplomacy" Standpoint.

Washington, June 13.—To quiet the senate controversy over the proposal of Senator Borah of Idaho for public consideration of treaties, President Wilson gave an interpretation of his statement to congress last January in favor of "open diplomacy." The president made it known that his advocacy of open diplomacy was not in reference to the senate executive discussion of treaties, in which he recommends no change, but meant the publication of treaties after their ratification.

MEXICO MAY JOIN THE ALLIES

Editor Says If Nation Takes Up Arms It Will Be on That Side—People Get Wilson Views.

New York, June 13.—The Mexican people are much impressed with President Wilson's views on international affairs, and if they decide to take up arms it will be with the allies, declared Manuel Carpio de Yucatan, a member of the party of Mexican editors who are touring the United States, when he and his colleagues arrived here on their way to New England.

REWARD MONEY IS RETURNED

Springfield (Mass.) Policemen Will Not Accept Pay for Arresting Army Deserters.

Washington, June 13.—Secretary Baker has received from the chief of police of Springfield, Mass., a check for \$79.52, representing a reward paid to a member of his command for arresting two deserters from Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass. Springfield police commissioners decided no police officer would be permitted to accept any reward for the arrest of deserters.

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GERMANS HIT ON SOISSONS FRONT SOUTH OF AISNE

Huns Strike in Marne Region as Blows on Oise Are Halted.

PINCER MOVEMENT LAUNCHED

Foe Tries to Wipe Out Allies' Salient East and South of Noyon and Link the Champagne and Picardy Battles.

Washington, June 13.—Continued disturbances in Moscow, with fighting in the streets, was reported to the state department from Swedish sources. The dispatches also told of renewed uprisings by the Ukrainians against the hetman.

Paris, June 13.—South of the Aisne, on the front between Soissons and the Marne, the Germans attacked, says the war office statement. Fighting is going on between the river and the Villers-Cotterets forest. Violent combats are being fought on the front of Doullens, Couteux and south of Ambleny.

The battle continued during the night on the front between Montdidier and the Oise, without great change in the situation. On the French left additional progress was made by French troops in the region east of Mery and Genlis wood. Near the center, along the Aronde front, in the region of St. Maur, the Loge farm and Antheuil, the French repulsed violent attacks by the enemy. Despite repeated efforts the Germans on the French right were not able to debouch on the south bank of the Matz river.

The French are holding in that part of the battle area south of Chevignecourt and Mareuil-sur-Matz.

British Repulse Huns.

London, June 13.—An enemy raiding party attacked the British post in Aveluy wood, but was repulsed, the war office announced. The British carried out a successful raid in the Boyelles region, capturing a few prisoners. There was sporadic activity by the enemy artillery during the night in the region west of Lens.

French in Important Gain.

London, June 13.—Smashing the German line on the left wing, the French have advanced on a front of seven and one-half miles and threaten the German gains on the center and along the right bank of the Oise. At the apex of their advance the Germans are within seven miles of Compiègne on the northwest. On the French right center the Germans have gained four miles along the Oise to Bethancourt, but apparently have not budged the allies' line on the left bank.

The furious fighting which has marked the present German attempt since its beginning Sunday continues unabated from the south of Montdidier to the Oise. Regardless of heavy losses the Germans are throwing in divisions of fresh troops.

In driving back the Germans on their left the French menace all the enemy gains in the center and right center of the battle line. If the French advance continues the enemy is in a fair way to be caught in a pocket in the hills between the Matz and Oise.

French Take 1,000 Prisoners.

Belloy, Genlis wood, to the south, and the heights between Courcelles and Mortemer were retaken by the French. The Germans battled stubbornly and suffered heavy losses. The French also took 1,000 prisoners and several guns. Heavy fighting is taking place around Chevignecourt and Antheuil. This is the center of the German advance and the French hold heights east, south and northwest.

Berlin, in its statement of last night, reports the repulse of French attacks southwest of Noyon and claims no progress. The earlier German communiqué told of the capture of more than 10,000 prisoners, bringing the captures since Sunday to 18,000 and since May 27 to 75,000.

Paris Confident of Outcome.

Paris remains confident in the outcome, while military observers in London view the latest attempt of the enemy as a diversion preparatory to a greater blow farther north. The Germans, it is held there, have made all the gains between Montdidier and Noyon they had hoped to make.

The Germans have not reacted against the British advance north of the Somme around Morlancourt. Three hundred prisoners, including five officers, were taken by the British in their advance there Monday night.

French Undo Most of Gains.

Paris, June 13.—The brilliant counter-attack delivered by the French left has undone most of the advantages gained by the Germans in the first two days of the battle, threatening as it does the flank of the enemy columns in the center marching on Compiègne.

The point thrust forward by the Germans in the center is extremely precarious unless the enemy succeeds in flanking it by gaining possession of the heights on either side. This the Germans secured Monday by the capture of Mery plateau on their right and Thiescourt wood on their left. Tonight they have lost the former and their efforts to improve the situation on their left have been baffled by the French, who hold firmly. If anything, the German center is in greater danger than before, inasmuch as it has advanced farther.

After three days of fighting in which the Germans have incurred a serious wastage of man power, the general situation remains unchanged. The enemy has failed to reach Compiègne, his immediate objective. His advance on the right bank of the Oise is not sufficient to place in jeopardy the allies' position on the other bank between the Oise and the Aisne. At the other extremity of the battle line—the Montdidier plateau—the situation has not been changed.

Ground Heaped With Foe's Dead.

The ground over which the French advanced in their counter-attack was literally heaped with German dead, says the Havas correspondent at the front. In retaking Belloy and reaching the southern outskirts of St. Maur, the French surprised the Germans, who until then had thought they were masters of the situation. The Germans retired in disorder and brought horses to the first line at full gallop in order to carry away their guns.

The ardent and valiant counter-attack, the correspondent says, proved that the French have not lost their hitting power.

By their counter-attack the French stopped the enemy from carrying out his plan and at the same time assured themselves of a better line of defense. The Germans now are obliged, M. Bidou believes, to keep their effectiveness on the firing line and to dip into their stock of reserves for fresh divisions.

The German plan for the present battle, says Marcus Huttin of Echo de Paris, in reporting the statements of prisoners, included the attacking and storming of Compiègne by the cavalry of the guard under Gen. von Schoeler on Sunday evening. Now the Germans not only are not at Compiègne, but they show a great deal less vigor in their efforts, except on their left.

Clemenceau Reassures Senators.

A reassuring impression has been produced by a statement given in the senate by Premier Clemenceau on the situation at the front. He said that decisive results had been obtained at certain points with minimum forces and minimum losses, while the enemy losses had been enormous. He laid great stress on the resources of the French army, which at certain times had crushed the German offensive. Details of the admirable American effort to send new forces to France were given.

The Echo de Paris says there were crack divisions from Gen. von Hutier's army in the enemy's forces which were forced to retreat in the French counter-attack between Rubescourt and St. Maur. In the center, divisions of the guard commanded by Gen. von Schoeler were repulsed.

The Petit Journal calls attention to the fact that the appearance of certain elements of Prince Rupprecht's army mingled with Gen. von Hutier's men indicates that the German losses were heavy, as the German staff is opposed to mixing forces from two different army groups.

MINOTTO DROPS HIS APPEAL

Surrenders to United States Government and Will Be Interned During the War.

Chicago, June 13.—Attorneys for Count James Minotto surrendered to the United States government and the appeal of his internment as an enemy alien was dismissed by the United States circuit court of appeals at the request of Minotto's attorneys. Referring to the dismissal of the appeal Henry Veeder, Minotto's attorney, said:

"Minotto is interned upon the sole ground that he was born in Germany. This fact is, of course, admitted. The court held that he is subject to internment upon that ground, in spite of the fact he is an Italian citizen. His relatives and friends believe absolutely in his loyalty to this country."

M'ADOO TO CUT EXPENSES

Railroad Administration to Curtail Expenditures for New Passenger Stations and Offices.

Washington, June 13.—In announcing classified items of the \$946,283,000 railway capital expenditure budget for this year, the railroad administration disclosed that it will pursue a liberal policy in the construction of new switch tracks, industrial sidings, ship-buildings and freight stations at terminals, but will cut expenditures for new passenger stations, office buildings and other enterprises not contributing immediately to war demands.

WELL, WELL, LOOK WHO'S HERE

Germany Files Protest Over Lynching of Praeger at Collinsville, Ill., Says Amsterdam.

Amsterdam, June 13.—Germany has lodged a complaint in Washington and asked for safeguards against excesses as led to the lynching of Robert P. Praeger at Collinsville, Ill., on April 4, according to a Wolff bureau telegram from Germany quoting Privy Councillor Simons in replying to a question asked by Herr Mueller of Meiningen in the reichstag.

Dutch Trawler Sunk.

London, June 13.—The Dutch trawler Helena has been torpedoed with the loss of three lives in the North sea off Dogger bank, said an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam. Six survivors were landed.

Who Sings.
Our sound and beyond whatever is exceptional and illustrious in human life stretches that which is average and unperceived.

U.S. MARINES GET BELLEAU WOOD AND 350 HUNS

Yanks Whip Flower of Foe Army and Improve Positions on Marne.

TAKE KRUPP GUNS IN FIGHT

Attack Delivered After Two Hours' Preliminary Bombardment in Which American Artillery Made Position an Inferno for the Germans.

Washington June 13.—One hundred and twenty-seven casualties in the American expeditionary forces were announced by the war department divided as follows: Fifteen killed in action; 9 died of wounds; 18 of disease; 1 died from an airplane accident; 17 died from accident and other causes; 8 wounded severely; 6 wounded, degree undetermined, and 1 was reported as missing in action.

Washington, June 13.—Capture of 350 prisoners, of whom three were officers, and considerable material by American forces northwest of Chateau Thierry was announced in the official communiqué from General Pershing, which says the Americans were again successful in advancing in Belleau wood.

With the American Army at the Marne, June 13.—A battalion of American marines took Belleau wood (northwest of Chateau Thierry), capturing 350 Prussian and Saxon prisoners, including 10 officers, and two Krupp field guns of 3-inch caliber, several huge minenwerfers and a number of machine guns.

The attack was delivered after two hours of preliminary bombardment in which the allied artillery made the shell-shattered wood an inferno for the Germans resting there.

The Americans kept a continuous barrage on all sides, which prevented the enemy from resisting the attack successfully.

German Losses Heavy.

The furious American assaults found the Germans stunned and reeling, ready to surrender. The American machine gunners inflicted the heaviest casualties upon the enemy. Owing to the excellent artillery preparation and the swiftness of the operation, the American casualties were light.

The Americans had their eyes on the positions of the two big guns and made a sudden dash to capture them, which they succeeded in doing with their quick driving attack before the German officers had time to destroy the big field pieces.

The Americans worked their way in storming units entirely through the enemy's advanced offensive positions, charging the gunners of the enemy with fixed bayonets.

Position Bettered.

The result of the fight has advanced the positions of the marines, which they were particularly anxious to do because their previous positions were merely protected by hastily dug earthworks. The large bagging of German prisoners was due to the concentrated allied artillery fire, which prevented movements of the enemy.

The field guns are the first big cannon to fall into our hands. They were immediately brought back to the American lines. The commanding general expects to send them to Washington and Annapolis as war trophies instead of the trench mortars previously captured.

German officers refused to surrender to American privates, insisting that they give themselves up only to American officers. Nearly all of the marine officers who accepted the surrender of German officers spoke the German language. The German prisoners and the Americans exchanged cards, cigarettes and cigars and conversed amicably before the captives were taken to the rear.

The Germans made an attack at Bouresches, but it was broken up by the coolness of the American machine gunners and the accuracy of the American artillery.

BRITISH ON ITALIAN FRONT

English Air Forces Destroy Twenty-One Enemy Planes, Says Official Statement.

London, June 13.—Twenty-one enemy airplanes have been destroyed on the Italian front by the British air forces operating there, according to the war office statement reporting British operations in this area.

Another Peace Bait.

Amsterdam, June 13.—The central powers will shortly issue a war aims statement, but they do not intend to make any fresh peace offers, according to a news agency dispatch received here.

Two Ships Fired On.

Norfolk, Va., June 13.—Crews of the steamers Walter D. Noyes and the Pajon, upon arrival here, reported that they had been fired on by submarines Sunday night off the Virginia coast.

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Why We Fight

No. 3

Because Germany Having Split the World in Half Is Now Trying to Devour the Halves

By CLARENCE L. SPEED

Prepared Especially for the Hermitage Club of Nashville.

We are fighting Germany, for one thing, because Germany, having split the world in half, is now seeking to devour the halves separately. She has driven a wedge straight through the heart of Europe, and into Asia, and is seeking to extend it to the Persian gulf.

This is no accidental happening, due to the downfall of Russia and the sudden shifting in the fortunes of war. Germany planned it all decades ago. She made no effort to keep the plans secret. She told us all about it. She had a reputation for making plans and sticking to them, from one generation to another; yet the world paid no attention. It seemed too preposterous even for Germany to attempt.

As long ago as 1895 a pamphlet, "Pan-Germany and Central Europe About 1950," was published in Berlin and had wide circulation. It laid the whole Mitteleuropa plan bare as follows:

"Poland and Little Russia (the kingdom to be established at Russia's expense) will agree to have no armies of their own, and will receive in their fortresses German and Austrian garrisons. In Poland, as well as in Little Russia, the postal and telegraph services as well as the railways will be in German hands."

In 1911 Tannenbergs book, "Greater Germany" was published. This was only three years before the war, but it showed that the idea of a German Mitteleuropa had not been allowed to languish. It says:

"The new kingdom of Poland is made up of the former Russian portion of the basin of the Vistula, and of Galicia, and forms a part of the new Austria."

How the plan has grown since then! Russia's collapse dropped whole provinces into the lap of the kaiser, and now Germany plans its empire on a scale which would dwarf that of ancient Rome. It is to embrace the original Central Europe, inhabited by some 73,000,000 Germans, make the Black sea a German lake, and extend clear to the Persian gulf through the vassal states of Bulgaria and Turkey.

The German government started to put its scheme for a Mitteleuropa into effect years ago when it began the construction of the Berlin-to-Bagdad railway. Little Serbia stood in the way, so Serbia was attacked and the way was plunged into war. In the opposite corner of Europe Belgium was invaded and crushed. The world then thought that this was only because Belgium offered the easiest route to France; but study of the Mitteleuropa plan of years ago shows that Belgium was included in the scheme of conquest.

"How does all this affect America?" one may ask. Germany was a late comer in the family of great nations. Most of the uncivilized world had been pre-empted by other nations before she arrived. Germany wanted colonies. To get them she would have to take them away from someone else.

Africa and South America offered the best fields for German colonization. England possessed the best part of Africa—the parts in which the white man might hope to settle and thrive. England had a mighty fleet, and a disposition to hold what she had, even though she did not show a disposition to fight for more.

There remained South America. It was divided among weak nations. It was protected only by the Monroe doctrine. This Monroe doctrine was a sacred thing to Americans, but, not being backed up by mighty armies and fleets, was not even a "scrap of paper" to the Germans. Can anyone doubt, should Germany succeed in welding into a mighty empire the 73,000,000 Germans and the 100,000,000 inhabitants of the vassal and conquered states of her Mitteleuropa, that her next step would be toward the west? The very fact that she had this empire would presuppose the defeat of England, so that no British fleet would stand between us and Germany when the time came for the kaiser to send his legions across the Atlantic.

"As in the East, so in the West," is a motto which, of recent weeks, has been much heard in Germany. At a conference of the national liberal party, held in March of this year, the following amazingly frank declaration was made:

"Our policy has been directed to making the government and majority turn away from the reichstag resolution of July 19. (Peace without annexations and indemnities). In that we have succeeded, peace has just been made in the East under conditions in flat contradiction to the policy of July 19, and has received the support and assent of all the bourgeois parties."

In other words, all Germany is now planning both annexations and indemnities, such as will leave her without a formidable opponent in the world.

Can we make peace now and leave Germany, flushed with victory, in possession of all she has gained and lusting for further conquest? If we did, would not the whole world live in perpetual terror of German aggression, each country awaiting its turn to be gobbled up? Can any red-blooded American talk about peace without victory—victory so decisive that Germany will be forced to disgorge all it has seized, and the German menace be removed from the world forever?

Urges Fairness for Laborer.

The Skinner and Eddy Shipbuilding corporation of Seattle, Wash., launched the steamship Seattle last January, 146 days after her keel had been laid. It made another record last March, when it built and launched the 8,800-ton steamship Canoga in 93 days. This is what D. E. Skinner, president of the company, has to say about the shipyard labor question:

"The big idea is that this country has to get ships—and get them in a hurry. We've got to get a bridge of ships across the Atlantic.

"We can bungle the whole thing by conscripting labor. Or we can build ships faster and faster by displaying a co-operative attitude.

"It's a mistake to try to get more out of a man than he is able to give. On the other hand, we expect to get a fair day's work for a fair day's pay.

"The credit for what we have done so far belongs to the army of men in overalls."

VOTE FOR

L. C. ELY

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE

FOR

ATTORNEY-GENERAL

FOR

KNOX COUNTY

Election August 1st. 1918

"CHANGE CONDITIONS BY A CHANGE IN OFFICE"